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INDEX

Page: 1

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 550 4	51	21	BX 8022. B12 E8- BX 8401. C6
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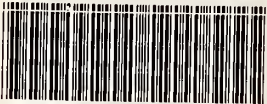







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INDEX

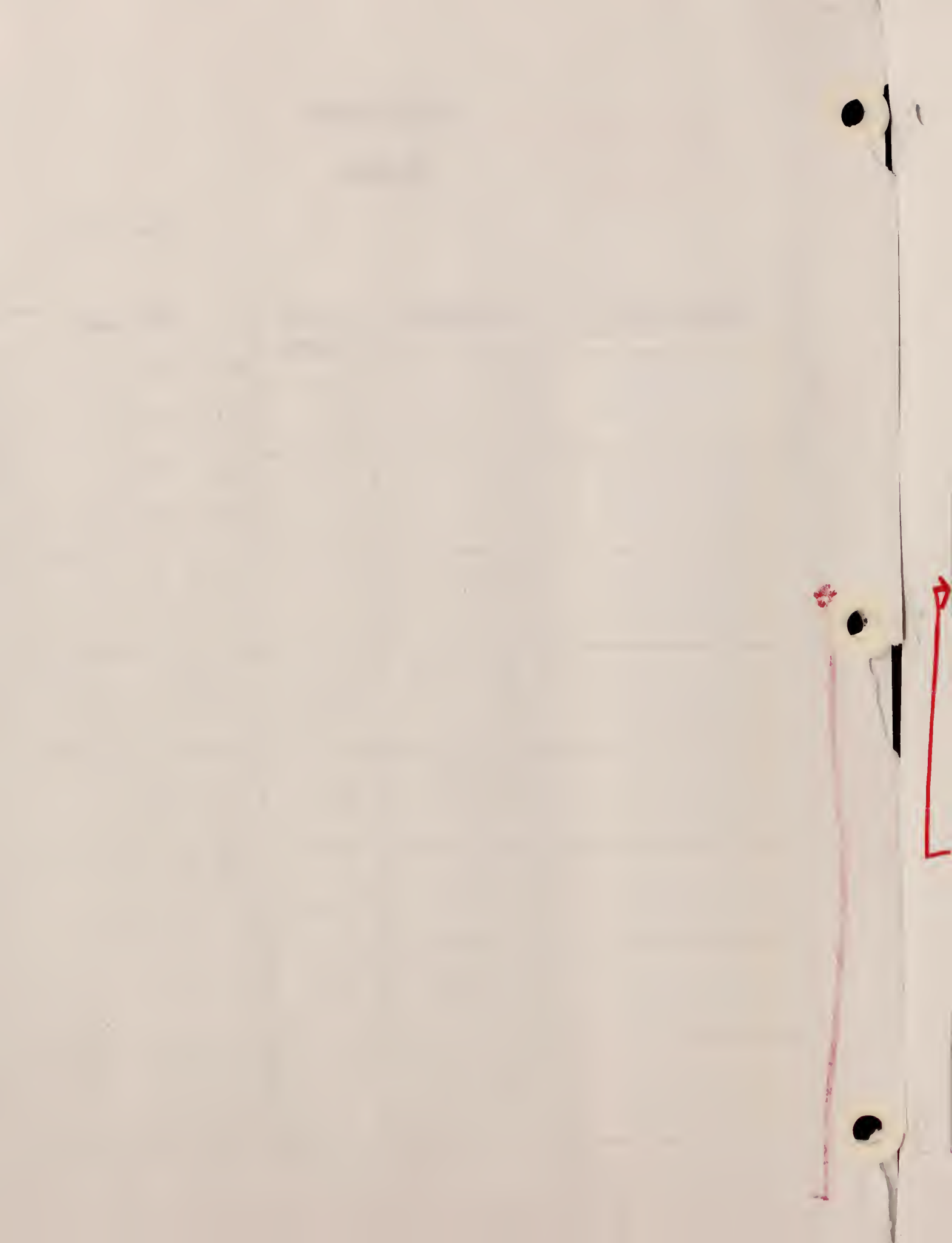
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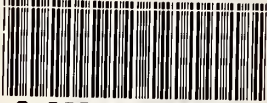




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INDEX

Page: 3

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WILL WE LET THEM BLAST THE BIBLE?

THE ROMANCE AND THE FALLACY OF THE WORLD CALENDAR.

by: JONAS SIMON

CONTENTS:

1. THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION
HOBBIES AND DAY DREAMS... A FAMOUS MATHEMATICIAN... SQUARING THE
CIRCLE... A STREAMLINED CALENDAR... 13 MONTHS CALENDAR... EASTMAN THE
KODAK MAN... 12 MONTHS CALENDAR... SPEED AND THE TRANSIT COMPANY...
A DAY WITHOUT A DATE... THE CALCULATING MACHINE
2. ATTEMPTS AT LEGISLATION
CALENDAR REFORM BEFORE THE U.S. CONGRESS... SOL BLUM'S FAMOUS SPEECH IN
THE U.S. CONGRESS... GENEVA CONFERENCE 1931... THE N.Y. TIMES ON CALENDAR
REFORM... GENEVA CONFERENCE 1937... BILLS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1947 AND 1949
3. THE SANCTUARIES OF MANKIND
U.S. SUPREME COURT BATTLE... THE KING OF ENGLAND AND MRS. SIMPSON...
WHAT IS A CONSTITUTION?... CREATOR AND CREATION... LAWS OF NATURE... TIME AN
INSTRUMENT OF CREATION... TIME AND THE BEAT OF THE HEART... THE CONTINUITY
OF THE WEEK... THE VOICE OF THE BOOK OF DANIEL... BLASPHEMY IN UNIVERSITIES...
THE SOVIET PATTERN... EINSTEIN AND THE UNIVERSE... FLYING AROUND THE WORLD...
TWINS AND THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE... CIVIL BUT NOT CIVILIZED
4. CONCLUSION
FATA MORGANA... LAUGHING STOCK OF HISTORY

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X-CE73

#2

THE WORLD CALENDAR

**PURE MATHEMATICS
IN
DAILY LIFE**

Published by
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485 Madison Avenue
New York

X-CE 73

73

JEWISH
FESTIVAL CALENDAR

FAMILY DIARY



✓

#4

X-CE 73

WORKABLE WORLD HARMONY

Elisabeth Achelis



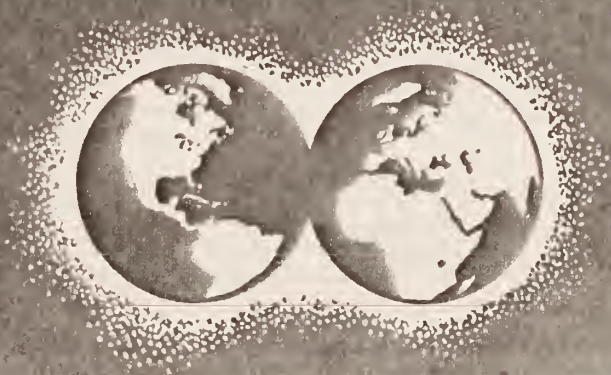
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#5 X-CE73

WORKABLE WORLD HARMONY

Elisabeth Achelis



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THE WORLD CALENDAR

IN the economic, social and religious fields there is a growing realization of the inadequacy of our present calendar, because of its annoying irregularities and confusing changes. People who must constantly deal with accurate calculations, important engagements and future-looking planning find these things complicated by the use of a clumsy and antiquated calendar.

To the average citizen, accustomed as he is to the familiar Gregorian year, the awkwardness of the irregular and changeable calendar is not always immediately apparent. However, with the development of an industrial age with the resultant increase in social, educational and community activity, and with the closer inter-communication between nations, it becomes increasingly clear that our inconvenient and wandering calendar brings real and unnecessary hardships. There is also a wide demand among churchmen for a fixed date for Easter in a stabilized calendar.

The inequalities of the quarter and half-year divisions and the annual differences between the weekday arrangement of the same months are matters which call for adjustment. In a world which must guide itself increasingly by accurate comparisons, our present calendar is unnecessarily difficult and inefficient. We find upon investigation that our erratic calendar is the cause of errors which, in sum total, are costly and unnecessary. These errors and inconsistencies of the calendar draw upon man's time, effort, labor and even money, which might be better applied to more worthwhile purposes.

The object of calendar reform is to remove needless complications and to simplify and stabilize our time-system, so that it will adequately meet our modern conditions. The reform must respond impartially to the needs of industry, government, agriculture, science, social life, education, religion, and all other phases of activity. No part of our human existence is free of the calendar—we are inexorably bound by it.

All this has long been the subject of international conference and study. It is now generally agreed that the most satisfactory and simple plan of revision is that known as The World Calendar. This proposal rearranges the length of the familiar 12 months, equalizes the quarters and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same. Equalization of the quarters is accomplished by giving the first month of every quarter 31 days and each of the remaining two months 30 days. Thus the 12-month year has four months of 31 days and eight months of 30 days. Every month has exactly 26 weekdays; every quarter begins on Sunday and ends with Saturday; and every year begins with Sunday, January 1. Symmetry, balance, order, and stability are achieved without any difficult transitional changes.

To conform to the necessary 365 days in ordinary years and 366 in leap years, vitally essential if this new calendar is to harmonize with the solar year and its four seasons, The World Calendar adds Year-End Day as an extra Saturday at the end of every year after the completion of the fourth quarter, and Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday in leap years only, after the completed second quarter at the end of June. It is recommended that these days be observed as *international holidays*.

To put calendar reform into actual operation, it is obvious that some kind of an international agreement must be secured. No single nation can act alone. Through the international agency of the League of Nations, the subject has received extensive and careful study, and in 1931 an international conference was held at which 44 nations were officially represented. From this beginning, a rapidly growing movement has emerged. Fourteen governments, the more important of which include China, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway and Spain, have indicated their willingness to accept The World Calendar.

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1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 354

LECTURE 1

1.1

1.2

1.3

1.4

1.5

2

3

THE WORLD CALENDAR

*... a new calendar
for a new world*

how it will affect

INDUSTRY

LABOR

GOVERNMENT

LAW

RETAILING

AGRICULTURE

FINANCE

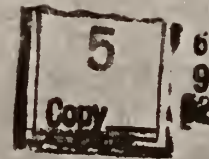
SCIENCE

EDUCATION

HOME

RELIGION

... and EVERYBODY



*The World Calendar Association, Inc.
670 Fifth Avenue, New York*

#7

X-CE 73

THE 103 ROTATION OF THE EARTH AROUND THE SUN. KOSMON 103 YEAR, 1951.
JEHOVIH'S FRATERNAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE WORLD; SPIRITUAL AWAKENING.

E-O-IH



1776

CALENDAR REFORM

Do We Need a New Calendar?

“CREATOR”

Showing How to Make for Any Year

THE KOSMON CALENDAR FOR THE WORLD

THE KOSMON CALENDAR BEGINS WITH MAP BELOW ON DECEMBER 22, 1950.,
5:14 A.M. WHEN THE SUN ENTERS CAPRICORN FOR KOSMON 104 YEAR.

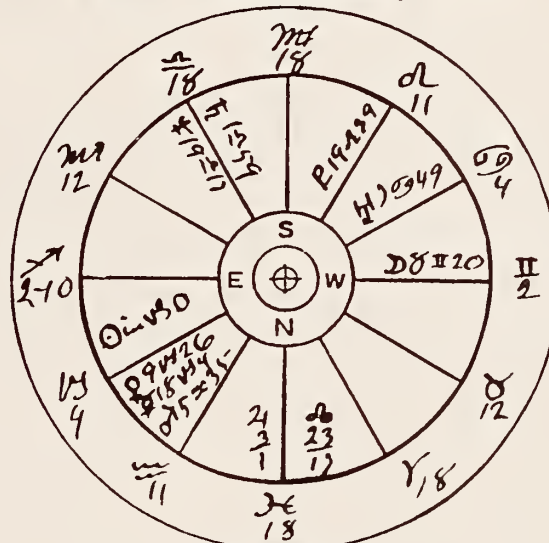
EST. Washington, D.C.

GOD SAVE THE
REPUBLIC IN
1776.

Four Quarters
of the Year.

- ⊙ enters ♊
Winter
- ⊙ enters ♈
Spring
- ⊙ enters ♊
Summer
- ⊙ enters ♏
Autum

365½ DAYS CYCLE
TIME OF THE EARTH
CHANGE OF SEASONS



(Winter Solstice)
NEW YEAR DAY FOR 1951.

IN CREATOR
WE TRUST IN
1951.

Four Quarters
of the Moon.

New Moon.
☾ ☉

First Quarter
☾ ☐ ☉

Full Moon.
☾ ☉ ☉

Third Quarter
☾ ☐ ☉

29½ DAYS MONTH
MOON'S SABBATH
CHANGE OF SPIRIT

SHOWING
HOW TO USE CALENDAR REFORM DURING
1951 TO 1954

Key to Calendar in Standard Times for U. S. A.
Solar and Lunar Eclipses.

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Kosmon

CALENDAR REFORM

Educational and Unique. HAVE ONE. Pass it along!

Price only 50 cents.

SAM BARTOLET, 9 East 7th St., Williamsport, Pa.

BEGINNING OF JEHOVIH KINGDOM ON EARTH. BIRTH OF NATION JULY 4, 1776.
JEHOVIH'S FRATERNAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE WORLD; SPIRITUAL AWAKENING.



#19

X-CE 73

DECIMAL CALENDAR

Calendar may be adopted by the
1953, then with beginning of 1954 we will
have a new "World Calendar".
Please let you the best
of your profession, business, education
and other fields of activity
the day has a better record, records

March 12, 1953

Any material of the project may be used freely. All opinions sent to the
1818 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 4, California
such appreciation.

X-CE 73
.R4

#10

COLUMBIA NATURAL CLASP NO. 101

MADE IN U.S.A.
UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY
8 1/2 x 5 1/2

*World calendar assoc
c Pamphlets*

Rational Calendar Association.

PROGRESS REPORT.

X-CE73

R4

7711

Since the publication of our booklet "Dates and Days" in the summer of 1933 notable progress has been made in the work of arousing public interest in Calendar Reform in all the principal Christian countries.

In this country many responsible organisations have given serious consideration to the question and while there has long been a general recognition of the desirability of stabilising Easter, it is gradually being realised that Easter cannot be isolated from the calendar as a whole.

It will be recalled that the effective movement for reform was initiated many years ago by the London Chamber of Commerce, which, through its then president, Lord Deſborough, fathered the Easter Act passed by Parliament in 1928. It was the view of the London Chamber that reform must come by two stages and that when the stabilisation of the movable feasts was an accomplished fact, the next stage of reform, (on the lines advocated since 1932 by the Rational Calendar Association) could be proceeded with. Unfortunately for the hopes of its sponsors, however, the Easter Act has never been operative, and there now seems little likelihood of its ever being so. In the House of Commons on December 20th, 1934 the Home Secretary stated in reply to a question:

"H.M. Government, after carefully and sympathetically considering the matter in all its aspects, has decided, in view of the difficulty of securing international agreement, to take no further action at the present time to bring into operation the Easter Act of 1928."

This statement thinly disguises the fact that the Holy See has withheld its assent, and as the other Christian Churches (and the British Government) have always insisted that there must be general agreement among the Churches, the non-agreement of the Roman Church is an effective bar to Easter Reform.

The view of the Rational Calendar Association, supported by inquiries it has made in authoritative quarters, is that the correct interpretation of the Holy See's attitude is somewhat as

X-CE 73
PA #12

CLARIFYING CALENDAR REFORM

By Elisabeth Achelis

AR

ARCH						
W	T	F	S			
			1	2		
6	7	8	9			
13	14	15	16			
20	21	22	23			
27	28	29	30			

JNE						
W	T	F	S			
			1	2		
6	7	8	9			
13	14	15	16			
20	21	22	23			
27	28	29	30	W		

EMBER						
W	T	F	S			
			1	2		
6	7	8	9			
13	14	15	16			
20	21	22	23			
27	28	29	30			

EMBER						
W	T	F	S			
			1	2		
6	7	8	9			
13	14	15	16			
20	21	22	23			
27	28	29	30	W		

ember every year.
leap years.

LOOKING backward over twenty-three years of active work to improve the calendar, I take much satisfaction from the progress made since 1930. From a small beginning the cause today has a steady world-wide following with committees, affiliates and cooperating organizations in almost every country of the world. And this has been achieved in the face of disappointments, opposition and the kind of delays which all too often beset worth-while reforms.

It is increasingly recognized that from the economic and practical viewpoints the new calendar will bring enduring benefits to peoples everywhere. Much has been written and said along these lines; however, I am convinced that there is another aspect not sufficiently expressed or understood—the spiritual significance inherent in the balanced, orderly and harmonious calendar of twelve months and equal quarters.

Time is an irresistible moving force that affects the life of every human being. It is expressed and recorded in the calendar. The ideal calendar, toward which man has been striving since the dawn of civilization, must necessarily be based on astronomical law which means it transcends national boundaries, racial differences and religious sectarianism. It must recognize not only the natural laws which direct the movements of sun, moon and stars, but also the cosmic laws of harmony, order, balance and equality so inspiringly exemplified in the celestial universe. The calendar must be universal and impersonal in its adaptability to all peoples and nations.

The present Gregorian calendar, although it bears the name of a Christian Pope, has gradually been accepted by practically all nations in their contacts with the outside world. Its adoption by non-Christian countries is strong evidence that it is regarded as a scientific, secular system of time-measurement. The Gregorian reform was essentially an astronomical adjustment by which the calendar was brought into agreement with the seasons.

MY own keen interest in the revision of the calendar came in 1929 while I was spending part of my summer at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondack Mountains. One morning I saw an announcement of a lecture on "How to Simplify Life" by Dr. Melvil Dewey, the eminent president and founder of the Club. He was an advocate of simplified spelling, the metric system and calendar reform.

Dr. Dewey's discussion of the calendar was convincing on the complicated and unnecessary irregularities of our present time-system. He explained how we are actually using fourteen different kinds of calendar years and twenty-eight different

ON THE SQUARE WITH TIME

X-CE 13
7-4 ±13

by

Elisabeth Achelis

YEAR	MONTH
1956	MARCH
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	15
17	16
19	17
21	18
23	19
25	20
27	21
29	22
31	23

W or 31

APRIL

MONTHS

QUARTERS

1956, June W or 31

YEAR	MONTH
1956	JULY
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	15
17	16
19	17
21	18
23	19
25	20
27	21
29	22
31	23

1956

YEAR	MONTH
1956	APRIL
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	15
17	16
19	17
21	18
23	19
25	20
27	21
29	22
31	23

SECOND QUARTER

JUNE

At both the 1956 political conventions it was significant to note that the presidential candidates recognized the importance and need of change. Change is a prerequisite to growth, progress and bettering unsatisfactory conditions.

President Eisenhower believes in the future of America, that policies should be designed to stand the tests of tomorrow. He declares that change based on principle is progress and change without principle can become chaos.

Adlai Stevenson devoutly believes that Americans are standing on the threshold of a new America—America of the great ideals and noble visions which are the stuff of which our future must be made. He further states that change is the law of life and to ignore it in political parties, no less than in individuals, is at their peril.

These are stirring words for every American to heed and to follow, irrespective of political differences. Forward looking change is basic to the principle of democracy in our great republic as laid down by our forefathers.

In keeping faith with these noble words how has America acted in the past and are we free and ready to launch forth upon this program for progressive change? Unhappily we find that a formidable obstruction lies directly in the path.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACT

America disregarded a much needed and desirable change—calendar change—in her incredible reply to the United Nations. "The United States Government does not favor any action by the United Nations to revise the present calendar." The reply was wholly un-American in principle, wholly unforeseen in its reactionary tenor. Not only did our government refuse calendar reform but it disallowed free argument and debate on a world-wide subject before an international forum,

quity,
order,
stability
me.

Copy

Author

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JUN 20 1963

X-CE-73 = 14
RA

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

identical for every year, retaining the division of the year into 12 months, according to a plan adopted by the *Swiss Committee for Calendar Reform*.

	January					February					March				
	April					May					June				
	July					August					September				
	October					November					December				
Sunday	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	
Monday	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25	
Tuesday	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26	
Wednesday	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	
Thursday	5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	
Friday	6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29
Saturday	7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30

Yearday or Year-end day or any other name (Silvester in Switzerland) the last day of each year	December	31
Leapday in leap-years, 1940, 1944 etc.	June	31

The first and third quarter have 91 days each; the second quarter has 91 days in ordinary years and 92 days in leap-years; the fourth quarter has always 92 days.

The last day of the year, called Yearday or Silvester, December 31, is placed between Saturday, December 30, and Sunday, January 1. Likewise, in leap-years, Leapday is dated June 31, following Saturday, June 30, and preceding Sunday, July 1.

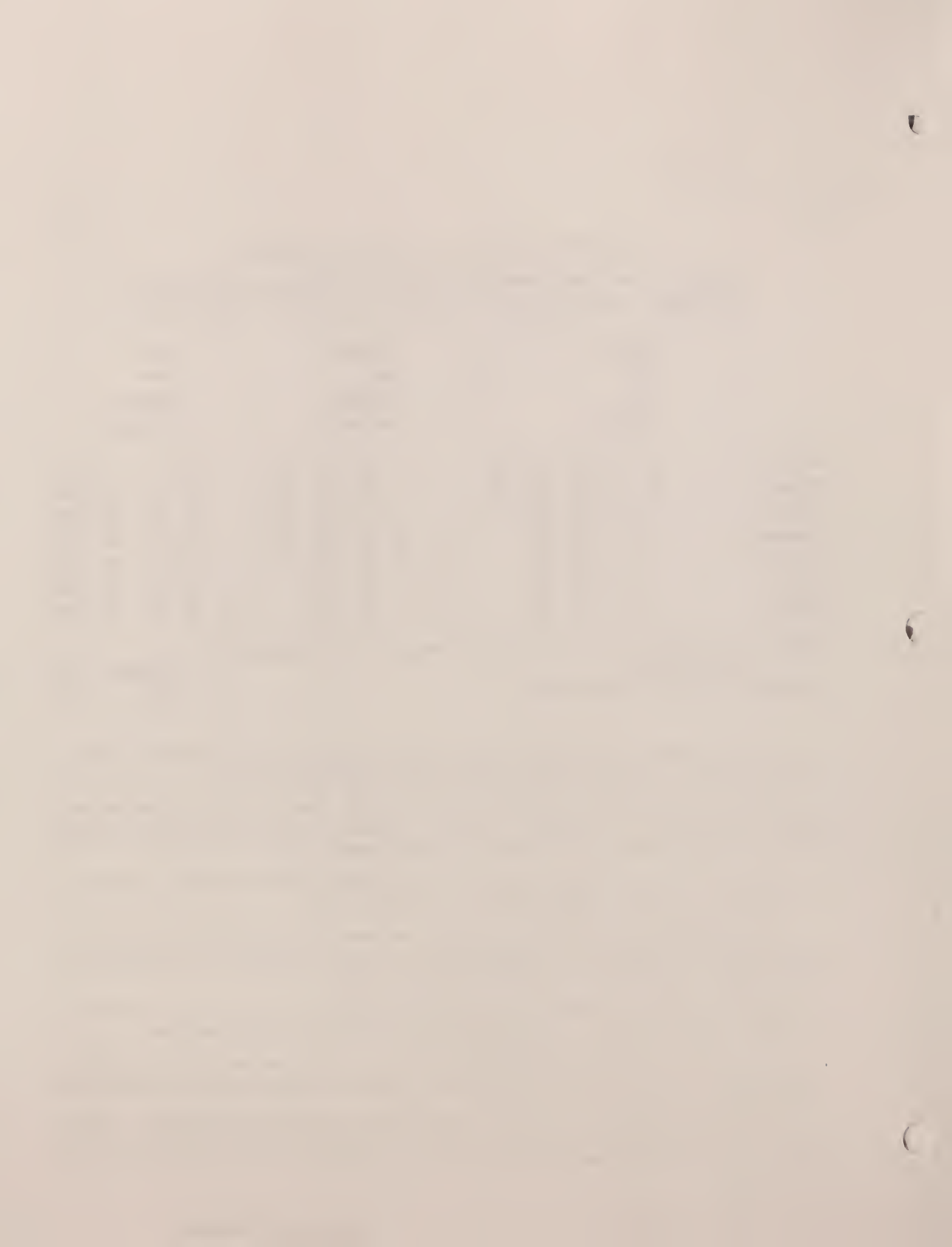
Each year, as well as each quarter, begins on a Sunday. The first month of each quarter has 5 Sundays, the second and the third have 4 Sundays each.

Each month contains 26 weekdays, excepting December, and June in leap-years, these two months having 27 weekdays. (As Christmas falls on Monday, December 25, there are only 6 working-days left in that week with the Christian peoples).

Three following years have 365 days, and the fourth, being a leap-year, has 366. The years 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc., as with the Gregorian Calendar, will not be leap-years.

The new Perpetual Calendar should begin on January 1, 1939, because that year, according with the present calendar, will begin with a Sunday. This will not happen afterwards before 1950.

The fixing of Easter and the other movable festivals of the Christean Churches — which is greatly desired by various quarters — is a matter concerning the ecclesiastical authorities in the first place. It is most desirable that the fixing of Easter should be simultaneous with Calendar Reform.



X-CE-73 #15
R4

SCHÉMA DU CALENDRIER PERPÉTUEL

pour toujours immuable, les 12 mois étant conservés, et conforme au projet auquel s'est rallié le Comité suisse pour la réforme du calendrier.

	Janvier	Février	Mars
	Avril	Mai	Juin
	Juillet	Août	Septembre
	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre
dimanche	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24
lundi	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
mardi	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
mercredi	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
jeudi	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
vendredi	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
samedi	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Sylvestre, le dernier jour de l'année			Décembre 31
Jour bissextile, dans les années bissextiles 1940, 1944, etc.			Juin 31

Le premier et le troisième trimestre ont toujours chacun 91 jours. Le deuxième trimestre a 91 jours les années ordinaires et 92 jours les années bissextiles. Le quatrième trimestre a toujours 92 jours. Le dernier jour de l'année, Sylvestre le 31 décembre, suit le samedi 30 décembre et précède le dimanche 1^{er} janvier. De même, dans les années bissextiles, le jour bissextile, le 31 juin, suit le samedi 30 juin et précède le dimanche 1^{er} juillet.

Chaque année, de même que chaque trimestre, commence par un dimanche. Le premier mois de chaque trimestre a 5 dimanches, le deuxième et le troisième mois en ont 4.

Chaque mois a 26 jours ouvrables, à l'exception de décembre — et de juin dans les années bissextiles — qui ont 27 jours ouvrables. (Dans les pays chrétiens, le lundi 25 décembre, le jour de Noël, est férié, de telle sorte que la dernière semaine de l'année ne contient, comme les autres semaines, que 6 jours ouvrables).

Trois années de 365 jours sont suivies d'une année bissextile de 366 jours. Dans le calendrier perpétuel comme dans le calendrier grégorien, les années 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc. ne seront pas des années bissextiles.

Le calendrier perpétuel devrait être introduit le 1^{er} janvier 1939, le jour de l'an étant, cette année-là, un dimanche, sinon il faudrait attendre jusqu'en 1950.

La stabilisation de la fête de Pâques et des autres fêtes qui en dépendent dans l'église chrétienne — stabilisation qui de plusieurs côtés a été déclarée particulièrement désirable — est en premier lieu du ressort des autorités ecclésiastiques. Il serait indiqué de faire coïncider la stabilisation de la fête de Pâques avec l'introduction du calendrier perpétuel.

Zurich, le 26 mars 1936.
Jenatschstrasse 4

Prof. Dr. E. Marchand
E. Hofmeister

Président et vice-président du Comité suisse
pour la réforme du calendrier.

X - CE 73

.R4 #16

ISRAEL'S CALENDAR CONFUSIONS

(As Seen from Jerusalem)

By Sulamith Rogoff

WORKABLE WORLD UNITY

(Brotherhood Week)

By Elisabeth Achelis

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.

630 Fifth Avenue New York City

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CALENDAR REFORM

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In 1944 TH during

**These Prominent Americans,
Among Many World Leaders,
Endorse The World Calendar...**

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ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, *California Institute of Technology*,—I have always been an advocate of calendar reform... more power to your efforts.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, *Lecturer and Advocate of Women's Rights*,—I believe in all your ideas about the calendar.

JULIUS F. STONE, *Industrialist*,—I am sincerely interested in the success of The World Calendar.

JOHN KIERAN, *Columnist*,—It's a neat calendar, backed by many persons of wide learning and high

**YOUR
CALENDAR
LIKE YOUR
WATCH
THE SAME
EVERY
YEAR**

**in the Present Year
Calendar are
ME**

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[World calendar assoc

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#21

CANADA

and the

CALENDAR

"Our stability is but balance"—

ROBERT BRIDGES.

RATIONAL CALENDAR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
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367

DATES & DAYS

Why Our Calendar Needs Reforming

THIS IS A MODEL
TWELVE-MONTH CALENDAR
(see also Chapter VI)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

1st
Quart.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

EVERY YEAR
THE
SAME

KCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

(Year Day follows December 30th)

EVERY QUARTER
THE
SAME

2461 - 2511

2512 - 2561

THE WORLD CALENDAR

*...a new calendar
for a new world*

MAN is about to improve his calendar once more.

Did you know that:

The present calendar has been in use in the English-speaking countries for less than 200 years, and in some other countries for less than 20 years, but man has been using—and improving—his calendars for nearly 9,000 years!

Now another great improvement in the calendar is at hand. Since the present calendar was adopted, the world's tempo and mood have changed. The face of our world has changed. Our lives, our habits, and our needs, have changed. Civilization is devoted to the ideal of progress, the effort to make life simpler and better for all people. Mankind strives toward a balanced, tranquil society. To adapt the calendar to that ideal is a logical move for progress.

The calendar reckoned according to the sun is the oldest cultural institution in the world, and as such deserves reverence. But its present arrangement includes several annoying eccentricities that one cannot with reason condone. The new World Calendar of equal quarters and 12 equable months, a sturdy young successor, easy to adopt, is ready. As man goes about the business of building the most livable, the most civilized possible society, it would be folly to ignore the need for a new and improved calendar. There is so much to be gained, at so little cost!

What needs to be changed?

The present Gregorian calendar was the first calendar to be constructed in conformance with complete knowledge of the true length of the solar year—the time it takes the earth to complete the four seasons. It took many thousands of years before mankind attained



U.S. MAIL

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson
FROM : Mr. [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a memorandum detailing a matter, possibly related to the subject mentioned in the header. It contains several paragraphs of text, some of which may be bulleted or numbered, but the specific content cannot be discerned.]

[The following text is also extremely faint and illegible, likely representing a signature block or a concluding paragraph of the memorandum.]

REPRINTED FROM

THE TIMES

Saturday March 14 1936

THE CALENDAR

TWO ASPECTS OF REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the debate on the Calendar in the House of Lords on March 4 I rejoiced to hear so powerful a voice as that of the Archbishop of Canterbury lifted in support of the plea that the Government should give a definite recommendation to the League of Nations Committee which is to reconsider the question of calendar reform this autumn.

The case for reform has long been prejudiced by the fact that, of the two schemes selected by the League Committee for final consideration, the plan for dividing the year into 13 months (including a new month called "Sol" to be inserted between June and July) has till lately received the greater publicity. Most people, however, will agree with Lord Feversham, who, in replying for the Government, quoted from the report of the unofficial Committee on Calendar Reform (1931) the conclusion that a 13-month calendar was "definitely repugnant to British feeling."

The alternative scheme, which, by a slight rearrangement of the days of our present calendar and by treating one day in the year as a day apart, would establish a perpetual year of four equal quarters, is favoured by a substantial body of responsible opinion not only in this country and the United States but in many other Christian countries throughout the world.

It would appear that the active opposition to reform which was mentioned in the reply of the Government was really opposition to the 13-month scheme, and that the allegations of public apathy on the question, although true of 1931, when the Burnham Committee of Inquiry reported, are much less true to-day. Such a subject as this cannot, of course, be expected to excite the passionate interest of the general public, but it is a fact that many responsible bodies, beginning with the International Chamber of Commerce, which has repeatedly pressed for action, and including in this country many leading chambers of commerce, the National Chamber of Trade, and the Trades Union

Congress, have passed resolutions in favour of a moderate scheme of reform. It is within my knowledge that many of these resolutions have been forwarded to the Home Office, though they appear not to have been brought to the notice of Lord Feversham before the debate.

It is satisfactory that the Government have promised that the question will have the most sympathetic and serious consideration of their representatives at Geneva when the relevant committee considers the matter this autumn. The universal desire in this country for a stabilized Easter has been expressed by the passing through both Houses of the Easter Act of 1928, but pending the general assent of all the Christian communions, which is plainly an essential preliminary, that Act has never been put into operation by the Order in Council required. The movement for a general reform of the calendar has recently developed so widely that the two aspects of reform have now become inseparable. In a fixed calendar, of course, the date of Easter would be stabilized not only on a particular Sunday but also on a particular date in the year.

Clearly the Government's attitude must be determined in the main by the weight of public opinion behind the movement for reform, and I may perhaps be allowed to express the hope that interested organizations will take the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the questions at issue. These are not by any means so complicated as they have been made to appear, but it is obviously not possible to expound the case for reform and to present the scheme for a fixed calendar within the limits of a letter. There has been published a small booklet explaining the very simple measures proposed, and I should be happy to see that a copy is sent to anyone who applies to me for it.

I am, &c.,

DESBOROUGH.

Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RECEIVED

ANALYSIS	
Found	Calcd.
C, 68.1%	68.1%
H, 5.2%	5.2%
N, 26.7%	26.7%
O, 10.0%	10.0%

World calendar assoc.
5 Pamphlets

X-CE 73
R4

#25

LA REFORMA DEL CALENDARIO

COMITE LATINO-AMERICANO DEL CALENDARIO MUNDIAL

DR. ISMAEL GAJARDO REYES, Presidente

Comité Chileno

Presidente—Padre Valentín Panzarasa
Consejero —Don Alberto Cumming
Consejero —Don Santiago Lorea Pellross

Comité Boliviano

Presidente—Don Moisés Santiváñez
Consejero —Don Guillermo Vidal Aramayo
Consejero —Don Emilio Villanueva

Comité Panameño

Presidente—Don Octavio Méndez Pereira
Consejero —Profesor Catalino Arrocha
Consejero —Don Ieptka B. Duncan

Comité Costarricense

(Igualmente de Guatemala, Honduras,
San Salvador y Nicaragua)
Presidente—Don Teodoro Picado
Consejero —Don García Monje
Consejero —Don Luiz Doble Segreda

Comité Uruguayo

(Igualmente del Paraguay)
Presidente—Profesor Alberto Reyes Thévenet
Consejero —Don Fernando Fuentes
Consejero —Don Enrique Legrand

COMITE LATINO-AMERICANO DEL CALENDARIO MUNDIAL

Calle Castro 214
Santiago de Chile

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their own communities. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity.



X-113
K-
#26

Revised Calendar Approved By Churches

THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

JANUARY							APRIL							JULY							OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY							MAY							AUGUST							NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
MARCH							JUNE							SEPTEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR-END DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year
LEAP-YEAR DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

Its twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

In the perpetual calendar, Year-End Day, the odd 365th and last day of the year, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30th and January 1st. The additional 366th day in leap years is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30th and July 1st and is called

Leap-Year Day. These days are tabulated as December Y and June L respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two stabilizing days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, falls on Sunday, and the working week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized, and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

"Our stability is but balance."—Robert Bridges.



X-CE 73
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that Dr. Melvin Dewey, founder and president of the club, was giving a lecture, "How to Simplify Life." A strong impulse impelled me to attend. It was then that I learned of a movement to simplify and improve our unsatisfactory calendar.

The calendar was so familiar, that like everyone else I had not given a thought whether it was good or bad. I had taken it for granted. In fact, I was surprised to learn that it has been with us almost two thousand years, and I wondered why no one had thought of improving it. Dr. Dewey's solution, however, was distressing. How could a 13-month calendar be an improvement over the twelve-month Gregorian that was so easily divisible into quarter and half years? Besides, to add to our many activities another month was an appalling idea. The lecture left me disturbed and yet, what could I do?

About a fortnight later on a Sunday morning around noon, while reading the New York Times in my room, I read a letter opposite the editorial page by Lewis E. Ashbaugh, an engineer of Denver, Colorado. He strongly opposed the 13-month calendar and approved a 12-month equal-quarter revision favored in Europe: "While we are planning an improved calendar, let us also insist on the very best with all conditions considered, and let us adopt the revised twelve month year of equal quarters and equal working-day months, easily adapted from the calendar we now use." The plan was attached to the letter. As I was contemplating it with satisfaction I

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Present Calendar: 15 May 1956
The World Calendar: 14 May 1956

JUN 20 1969

Dear Friend of the World Calendar:

At the 21st Session of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in April 1956, fifteen members of the Council including the United States approved the proposal made by the delegate of the Netherlands to postpone World Calendar Reform indefinitely - sine die. Canada and two other members abstained from voting as they favored a study of the subject. It is important that the subject remains within the United Nations. It is also significant that in the discussions The World Calendar only was recognized.

Previously, in January, the former World Calendar Association International was reorganized into the International World Calendar Association and was transferred to Ottawa, Canada. We extend to it our good wishes.

The World Calendar Association, Incorporated, deposited in April with the Library of Congress in Washington numerous documents and material on calendar reform where they will always be available for reference. The Association then took the necessary steps to dissolve as planned.

Herewith I wish to express the most sincere gratitude and appreciation for the fine work and support which members, associates and friends everywhere have rendered The World Calendar over the years since October 1930.

By no means is the delay imposed by the United Nations to be interpreted as final - delays sometimes have to be so as to give further information and an opportunity to reason together.

To continue the good work of the past and to obtain greater order and harmony in our lives by means of a better calendar - friends, supporters and advocates of The World Calendar in the United States should impart fuller knowledge on the needs and value of the reform and stimulate public opinion individually and through groups and organizations - business, economic, labor, scientific, educational and social. To depend upon one organization is not enough. Each of us can do a great deal through local, state and national groups to advance the cause.

In the past, calendar reforms were established through edict by rulers and popes. Today, governments demand that the voice of the people be heard. In other words, the peoples and governments together are needed to put calendar reform into operation.

Increased cooperation and approval by the people in the United States will cause Congress to take action and enable the Department of State to participate with the United Nations in bringing about the much desired reform - adoption of the improved and better calendar for our every-day and annual activities.

With all good wishes, warm appreciation and assuring you of my continued interest,

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Achelis

Elisabeth Achelis

X-1-1 82
#29
CALENDAR REFORM

While the foundation of civilization is based on the present calendar, the construction is unbalanced, irregular, and shifting. Everything is out of kilter.



JUN 20 1969

When the foundation of civilization is based on The World Calendar, the construction will be balanced, regular and steady. In turn, everything will be more harmonious, stabilized and peaceful.

As the foundation, so the structure.

IN A NUTSHELL

THE PRESENT CALENDAR

IS

confused
discordant
irregular
wasteful and shifting

WHEREIN

nothing fits
nothing agrees
nothing is stable

WHAT SHALL THE ACTION BE?

STAND STILL

Let well enough alone
The people are content
Do not disturb old-time customs
Other more worthwhile things
to do

TODAY

There are many calendars
in the world

THE WORLD CALENDAR

IS

harmonious
ordered
regular
saving and unchanging

WHEREIN

everything fits
everything agrees
everything is stable

GO FORWARD

Give something better
Improve what can be improved
Establish balance and stability
Conserve valuable time--
"the stuff life is made of."

United Nations can give
a standard civil calendar
to the world

WHAT SHALL HISTORY RECORD

?

X-CE 73
PA #30

EL CALENDARIO MUNDIAL

20 1969

Alocución de Elisabeth Achelis, Presidente
de la Asociación del Calendario Mundial
Ciudad de Nueva York, E.U.A.

Introducción

Nuestra civilización se halla en el umbral de futuros cambios. Nuestra existencia, nuestro progreso y felicidad dependen de nuestra facultad de reconocer y aceptar la necesidad de estos cambios. No podemos permanecer por más tiempo en un estado de apatía. Por todas partes nos enfrentamos con la urgencia de cambios y la necesidad de tener más amplias leyes, orden, igualdad y estabilidad. Unicamente, con ley y orden se obtiene paz y armonía; con igualdad, cooperación; con estabilidad, seguridad. El viejo orden del pasado no sirve más y tiene que ceder ante un nuevo orden de mayor previsión que espera su adopción.

Muchas de nuestras dificultades actuales tienen su origen en el calendario mudadizo, que se halla en uso hoy y que carece completamente de las calidades que caracterizan las leyes, el orden, la igualdad y estabilidad.

Los defectos del calendario actual

El calendario gregoriano no tiene un orden cabal. Es realmente un potpourri, un baturrillo de 14 calendarios diferentes, cada uno empezando en diferentes días de la semana, con trimestres y semestres desiguales y 28 diferentes meses de distinta duración. ¿No han notado ustedes que cuando se duda sobre la duración de un mes, la mayoría de los hombres murmuran furtivamente en voz baja la conocida rima "30 días traen Noviembre con Abril, Junio y Septiembre" o bien, avergon-

surrection, retains the seventh day Saturday the Hebrew day of rest, and the sixth day Friday sacred to the Muslims in commemorating the Hegira.

ian Sunday the seventh day and the Muslim Friday the fifth day, all of doubtful approval.

- 7 - The World Calendar simplifies general bookkeeping since a quarter-year ends logically with the last day of the week Saturday, and does not interfere with Sunday the day of worship.
- 8 - This plan reduces Friday the-13th to only four in the first month of quarter years thereby considering superstition as negligible.
- 9 - The World Calendar begins the year with Sunday, January 1. The extra 365th day, set apart from the week, comes between Saturday December 30 and Sunday January 1. It is called Worlds-day, dated December W, a world holiday, and is the last day of the outgoing year. The Leapyear day, dated June W, comes between Saturday June 30 and Sunday July 1, another world holiday. On these two world holidays work is based on time and a half like other holidays. These extra days are comparable to the extra 50th day in Biblical Leviticus which follows a 49-day cycle, and the scientific International Date Line in the Pacific at which a 6th or an 8th day week is experienced. The Gregorian leapyear rule is maintained.
- 10 - In 1937 The World Calendar was presented by Chile before the Council of the League of Nations, approved in principle by 17 governments. Threat of World War II prevented further action.
- 11 - The World Calendar received "most favorable comments" in the United Nations' report 1947, but action was postponed in 1956, see "The Calendar for the Modern Age," pages 198-203.
- 12 - The World Calendar was introduced in Congress by Representative Karl E. Mundt, the late John Kee and Senator John Murray, the retired Senator H. Alexander Smith, the late Senator Elbert Thomas, and in 1949 by Senator Estes Kefauver. The Bills were pigeonholed never coming to the floor.
- 7 - Every quarter-year ends with a Sunday causing hardships, difficulties and confusion for general bookkeeping. Either the final accounting day must be advanced to Saturday or postponed to Monday, the first day of every quarter-year.
- 8 - This plan avoids Friday-the-13th thereby appeasing the superstitious.
- 9 - The Perpetual Calendar begins the year with New Year's Day "a day set apart from any week or month" which follows Sunday December 31. It will probably be dated a zero day with Monday, January 1, the first day of the new year, but the second day of the week. To begin with a zero is doubtful procedure. Every new day follows 24.00 or 12.00 p.m. and begins with 00.01 a.m. Anno Domini (A.D.) began in the year 1 on its first day. One's life begins with the first breath and on the day, month and year of birth. An extra day, or fraction, or anything left over is generally taken care of at the end and not at the beginning.
- 10 - This plan was never before the League of Nations.
- 11 - The Perpetual Calendar was never officially before the United Nations.
- 12 - The Perpetual Calendar has been consistently introduced in Congress, first by the Hawaiian delegate and later by the Senator of Hawaii, Mr. Fong. It was pigeonholed never coming to the floor.

WORLD DAY, December W, a world holiday in The World Calendar, is the closing day of every year - a stabilizing day that precedes New Year's Day. It is regarded like other holidays and offers a three-day week-end with Saturday December 30, World Day December W, Sunday January 1.

NEW YEAR'S DAY is Sunday January 1. The following day Monday January 2, is the first business day in the new year; it is not a holiday since a holiday precedes New Year's Day.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, Sunday February 12.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Saturday February 11, is the actual date when Washington was born in 1731 under the Julian Calendar before England, with her colony the United States, adopted the present Gregorian Calendar in 1752, which changed that date to February 22. Both Washington's birthday, February 11, and Lincoln's birthday, February 12, fall on the same week-end and celebrated on the second Monday February 13.

MEMORIAL DAY, Thursday May 30, unless legalized to the fourth Monday May 27. It was first observed May 30, 1868, a Saturday, to commemorate the fallen soldiers of the Civil War.

LEAPYEAR DAY, June W, in leap years only, is a world holiday. It is the last day of the first half year and precedes Sunday July 1, the first day of the second half year. Monday July 2, could be the transferred Independence Day holiday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, Wednesday July 4, can be legalized to Monday July 2, when the Freedom Act was introduced in the Federal Congress and approved July 4, 1776.

LABOR DAY, Monday September 4.

COLUMBUS DAY, Thursday October 12, unless legalized to the second Monday October 9.

VETERANS DAY, Saturday November 11, commemorates the Armistice 1918 which ended World War 1. November has two holidays: Veterans Day and Thanksgiving Day. It would be well to transfer Veterans Day to Memorial Day in honor of all Americans who gave their lives in serving their country.

X-CE 73
K4

#33

-2-

53 Sundays for worship. Birthdays can never be recorded as to the day of birth, only by the date, month and year. We naturally query why are we so complacent regarding this erratic calendar?

How can mankind reasonably hope to attain order, harmony, cooperation and peace when one considers that every activity ^sin based upon this bizarre time-system? And that is not all. There are other calendars in use throughout the world which add to the confusion.

Not until the present Gregorian calendar of the Christians, the Julian calendar of the Eastern Orthodox Church, the non-seasonal calendar of the Muslims, the hyphenated moon-sun calendar of the Jews, and the various other calendars of the Asiatic and African nations, are all merged into one scientific civil calendar, can man hope to experience some kind of order, unity and peace. Time is so closely interwoven into our lives, is so much a part of our planet Earth, that we can justly say: "As the calendar, so is civilization."

It is more than fifty years ago that the reform of the calendar received serious attention. First, by the International Chamber of Commerce, then by the League of Nations, and within the last twenty years, off and on, by the United Nations, only to be put off for more important matters! Of more than five hundred plans proposed (among them were duplications), The World Calendar of twelve months and equal quarters, with the one or two extra days, received the most favorable comments.

It is of interest that this favored plan is the result of study, research and many conferences. No one can claim it. The World Calendar is living up to its name.

Now a brief description. Every year of 364 days begins with Sunday January 1, and ends with Saturday, December 30. The week remains at it is. Every quarter-year has exactly 91 days, 13 weeks, 3 months; the three months have their regular 31, 30, 30 days; and each month has 26 weekdays plus Sundays. Then to keep the

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the English language. It is argued that the study of the history of the English language is not only a matter of academic interest but also of practical importance. The study of the history of the English language can help us to understand the development of the English language and to see how it has changed over time. It can also help us to understand the relationship between the English language and other languages.

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tion. It was realized that for the spiritual and physical well-being of man, a day of rest every week from labor was most beneficial for his welfare. This weekly seventh-day of rest, centuries later, was transferred by the Christians to the first day of the week, Sunday, for worship, as well as rest.

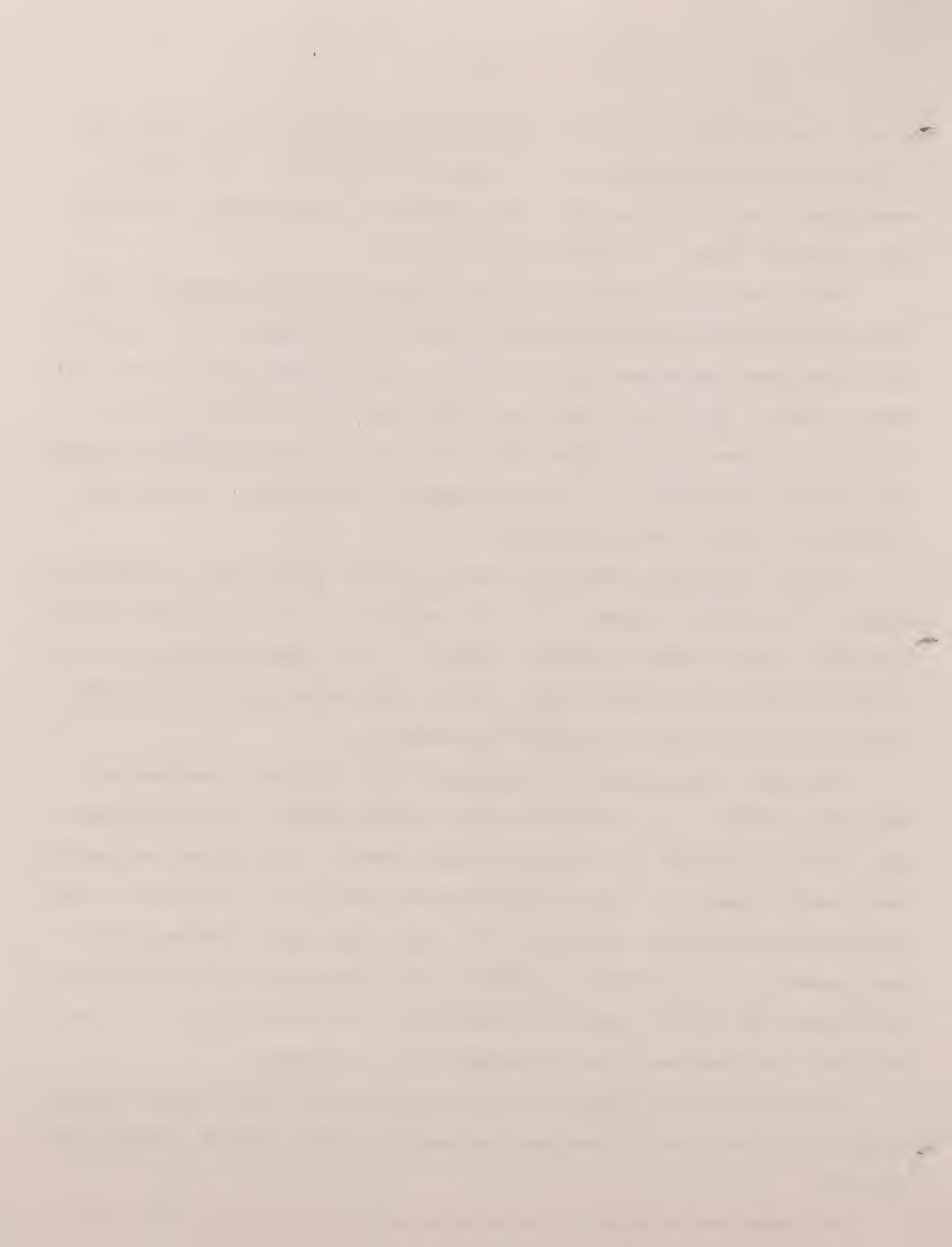
The difficulty for man has always been to adjust in an even arrangement - the $365\frac{1}{4}$ day-year which required an occasional 366th day; the 52 weeks of seven days each, plus an additional day in common years and two in leap years; the twelve months of irregular lengths - 28, 29, 30, 31 days; and quarter-years with different lengths - 90, 91, 92, 92 days. It is strange indeed, that the days, seasons and years are known by the science of astronomy, but in the arrangement of the calendar, the science of arithmetic, of numbers, was not recognized.

Instead, man looked to different religious beliefs, nationalities, tradition, and politics. The calendar, however, is not of human nature. It is and always will be scientific, and must remain a scientific tabulator of days, dates, and years, if it is to serve the many varied needs of human society. Again let me repeat, the calendar belongs to both the science of astronomy and mathematics.

This paper is not dealing with calendrical history, because it has been done most ably by others. It concentrates on modern calendar reform, and on the proposed plan - The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters. This plan has received the most favorable comments in a report by the United Nations in 1947. Previously it was the plan before the League of Nations in 1937, where replies from seventeen governments approving it in principle were received. The International Astronomical Union in 1922 endorsed the 12-month calendar of equal quarters which contained the one or two extra days - Worldsdays every year and Leapyear day in leap years.

The World Calendar is based on the solar seasonal year "while the earth remains, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

The seasons are influenced by the relative positions of the earth and the sun, and their lengths are uneven. This, because of the form of the earth's orbit, and the



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sets forth with great simplicity the entire structure of The World Calendar.

In a central circle there appear 12 numbers which, in a decimal system, would indicate the 12 months in a Gregorian as well as in a Julian calendar.

Surrounding this circle are four equal isosceles triangles with bases arched on the circumference of the inner circle, the sides forming rectilinear segments. They are complete in contour, and if the triangle be turned in either direction, say 90 degrees, or 180 or 270, the other triangles remain complete. So what you have is 4 quadrants, in which appear the letters:

THE WORLD
CALEN DAR

as the first circle leans against the one in front of it (within the plane of the page) and the others support it.

Now let us consider the most important part of the design: this is an outer circle, concentric with the one within it, in which are written clockwise Jan - Feb - Mar in the upper righthand quadrant, and below these abbreviations (and inside the smaller circle) 31-30-30. This pattern is repeated successively in the remaining quadrants, each having 31-30-30 below its group of 3 month-names: Apr - May - June; Jul - Aug - Sept: and Oct - Nov - Dec. There is insistence on same numbers.

Here on two parallel lines is the exposition of the proposed World Calendar structure:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
31	30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31	30	30	31

for a total (in ordinary years) of 364 days plus one separated from the others and represented by the letter W. This W is interposed between the end of one year and the beginning of the next. In leap years, there is a second W placed between the 2nd and 3rd quarters. In addition, the words Order, Balance, Stability and Harmony are written around the extreme periphery of the figure.

It is an elegant, artistic conception, a graphic one, which in its simplicity - the hallmark of elegance - says exactly what it means and all that it means; four 3-month periods, all alike, formed by the 31-30-30-day pattern. with one Worldsday, except in the



Now let me describe two ancient calendars of similar antiquity following two different patterns.

One of these, as you know, is the ancient Hebraic calendar dated 3761 B.C., the traditional date of creation. Considering that the early Israelites were pastoral nomadic people, it is natural to believe that they observed the calendar as just described, consisting of days, weeks, months, seasons and years.

A great innovation occurred under their leader Moses. While wandering in the wilderness with his people and threatened with dire starvation, he was divinely inspired to establish the 7th day of the week as the sabbath of rest and worship in honor of the Creator. Subsequently, to honor the 7th day became the first of the Mosaic Ten Commandments. Upon that day, the ancient Israelites, as well as the Jewish people of today, anchored their faith, their worship and their welfare. Indeed, one day of rest and worship every week proved a blessing to mankind. It led humanity to the Creator for guidance, protection, inner peace and happiness.

There is on record an ancient Hebraic calendar mentioned in Leviticus 23; 15,16, which contained 49 days of seven weeks and seven sabbaths after which a 50th day was added as an offering to the Lord.

Some believe that this 50-day Pentecontad calendar holds the key to the 150 days of the Deluge and the 150 days of its receding, denoting six Pentecontads. Be it as it may, this ancient Pentecontad system of 50 days was discarded when the priesthood conceived the idea of uninterrupted succession of weeks as essential to worship and, in particular, in keeping the Israelites united in their regular sabbath observance.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

COMITÉ NATIONAL
pour la Réforme du Calendrier

5, Rue Bernouilli
Paris - VIII^e

Président :
M. Justin GODART
Sénateur
Ancien Ministre

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LA RÉFORME DU CALENDRIER

Discours prononcé à RADIO-GENÈVE

le 2 Juin 1937

par M. le Sénateur **Justin GODART**

Permettez-moi de vous exposer très brièvement les avantages que le Calendrier Universel apportera à notre civilisation et les raisons pour lesquelles, de plus en plus, on accorde en général à ce projet une adhésion raisonnée.

Un calendrier perpétuel de douze mois, identique chaque année, commençant toujours par un dimanche 1^{er} janvier, apportera une stabilité et un ordre dont on a le plus grand besoin dans les calculs annuels du temps. En effet, l'incommodité de notre actuel calendrier mobile est la cause d'innombrables confusions que la variété comporte toujours fatalement. Dans le nouveau calendrier perpétuel universel, janvier correspondra toujours avec les janviers passés et futurs, février avec les févriers passés et futurs, la même stricte concordance se reproduisant en ce qui concerne les autres mois.

Cette règle-loi, cet ordre qu'institue le nouveau calendrier, procurera, on le comprend, des avantages certains dont notre vie quotidienne bénéficiera. Dans le monde entier, par exemple, le calcul des intérêts sur les placements, contrôlable aisément par tous les prêts et les comptes courants, sera simplifié et parfaitement équitable par suite de la meilleure distribution des jours et des mois et de la division de l'année en trimestres et semestres rigoureusement égaux. Le monde des affaires s'apercevra que chaque mois ne comportera pas seulement vingt-six jours ouvrables exactement, mais aussi un nombre régulier de lundis, mardis et mercredis, etc., grâce à quoi il sera plus facile de comparer, calculer et étudier de façon plus précise les rapports mensuels, trimestriels et annuels. Les actuaire ne seront plus obligés, désormais, de recourir à des ajustements laborieux

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World-Wide Approval of CALENDAR REFORM

The League of Nations Contribution to Calendar Reform.

While the War of 1914-18 retarded activity in calendar reform, the resultant League of Nations provided a focal point on which plans for simplification could converge. In 1923, the League began a study of plans which numbered over five hundred. Of these, but two emerged as worthy of serious consideration. One was known as the 13-Months Calendar, which introduced an added month; and the other as the World Calendar, which retained existing months but provided equal quarters. Each, however, had the common feature of being perpetual.

In 1931, the Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit met at Geneva, and devoted considerable time to the subject of calendar reform. Official representatives from forty-four countries were present, the majority, however, simply observing the proceedings for report to their respective governments. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and France took a no-commitment stand, with the first four declaring against any 13-month scheme. Only Canada and Yugoslavia officially endorsed a proposal for a calendar of 13 months. Greece and Switzerland went on record as definitely favoring the 12-months equal-quarter proposal.

The Fifth General Conference should have taken place in 1935, but world conditions made it advisable to postpone the meeting for a year. It is expected that early in 1937 the Council of the League of Nations will receive the Resolution of the International Labor Congress, asking for a resumption of consideration of calendar reform. The Council, in all probability, will refer the Resolution to the League's Committee on Communications and Transit who, in turn, will call an International Conference and then make definite recommendations to the Council.

Early action is necessary, since the adoption of either of the existing proposals entails its introduction on January 1st, 1939, when the first day of the new year falls on a Sunday coincident with the present calendar. This converging, which makes the transition from the old to the new calendar an easy one, does not occur again until 1950.

Canada At the International Conference held at Geneva in 1931, Canada and Yugoslavia alone officially endorsed the 13-months proposal. The Canadian representative, however, stated that such a stand was not irrevocable.

Prior to, and at that time, the question of calendar reform had been given but little general consideration in Canada, and that mainly by a limited number of scientists and statisticians.

In 1932 the retiring president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, H. R. Kingston, devoted a considerable part of his address to the need and progress of calendar reform and, one might say, was instrumental in arousing the people to this world-wide movement. In the same year, the Rational Calendar Association of

Canada was formed as a body affiliated with the British Association of the same name. No special efforts were made to create a large membership, nevertheless, over five hundred Canadians of responsible standing in parliamentary, ecclesiastical, professional, financial, commercial, industrial and educational circles have become active members of the Association and have expressed their wholehearted support of the Association's aims, namely:

1. To secure withdrawal of Canada's official endorsement, at Geneva in 1931, of a 13-month calendar.
2. To advocate the world-wide adoption of a rational, perpetual, 12-month equal-quarter calendar.
3. To inform public opinion on the defects and inefficiencies of the calendar now in use.
4. To promote the adoption of a stabilized Easter along the lines of the British Parliamentary Act of 1928.

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HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE
ON
CALENDAR REFORM

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In the British House of Lords, on March 4, 1936, the subject of calendar reform was brought up on a motion by Lord Merthyr, whose opening speech urged the government "by their interest and action" at the League of Nations, to render this reform possible in 1939. Notable speeches followed from Lord Desborough and the Archbishop of Canterbury, both supporting revision of the calendar. Finally the government spokesman, Lord Feversham, replied for the government, promising definitely that "if the matter is placed on the Agenda of the approaching meeting of the League Commission on Communications and Transit, the whole question will have the most sympathetic and serious consideration of the representatives of His Majesty's Government."

EXCERPTS FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS' DEBATE

LORD MERTHYR

"THE advantages of fixing the calendar are in some cases apparent. Others are not at once so apparent to the casual observer, but I would ask your Lordships to consider for a moment how much easier our own daily plans would be if the calendar was fixed, if the clashing of dates by the wandering of the days of the months through the weeks was avoided. We should no more have difficulty such as the fixing of Easter on the day after the second Saturday in April, because the second Sunday in April would be, which it is not now, always the day following the second Saturday. There is reason to believe that, if the whole calendar was fixed, the one remaining obstacle to the fixing of Easter would be removed. I have reason for saying that the Roman Catholic Church would remove its objection to the fixing of Easter if the whole problem were settled and solved. The advantages to the mass of the people of this country would be very great.

"I claim for it with all modesty nothing less than this, that if the calendar was reformed it would be of some advantage, direct or indirect, to every man, woman and child in the civilized world, and I ask His Majesty's Government, by their interest and action in this matter, to render this reform possible in 1939, so that the manifest inconvenience which all of us now suffer shall be removed."

LORD DESBOROUGH

"CALENDAR reform is more and more occupying the attention of the world year by year, and many societies are ardently advocating it.

"There is so much agreement now among the various Churches who replied to the questionnaire issued by the League of Nations that there is every hope of the Christian Churches combining with a request for the stabilization of Easter.

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PHYSICS 231

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

1.1 Kinematics

1.2 Dynamics

1.3 Energy

1.4 Momentum

*To my esteemed friend
Dr Israel Schapiro*

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THE BLANK DAY DEVICE
IN
PROPOSED PLANS FOR CALENDAR REFORM

Memorandum

BY

MOSES HYAMSON

Calendar

Submitted to

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

and

The Advisory and Technical Committee
of the League of Nations

by

The League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath

NEW YORK

1931

World calendar association
[Pamphlet] [REDACTED]

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Calendar Reform and the Churches

BY THE HON. P. W. WILSON

New York City



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CALENDAR REFORM
LA RÉFORME DU CALENDRIER
LA REFORMA DEL CALENDARIO
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537

By DR. ALFREDO DE CASTRO

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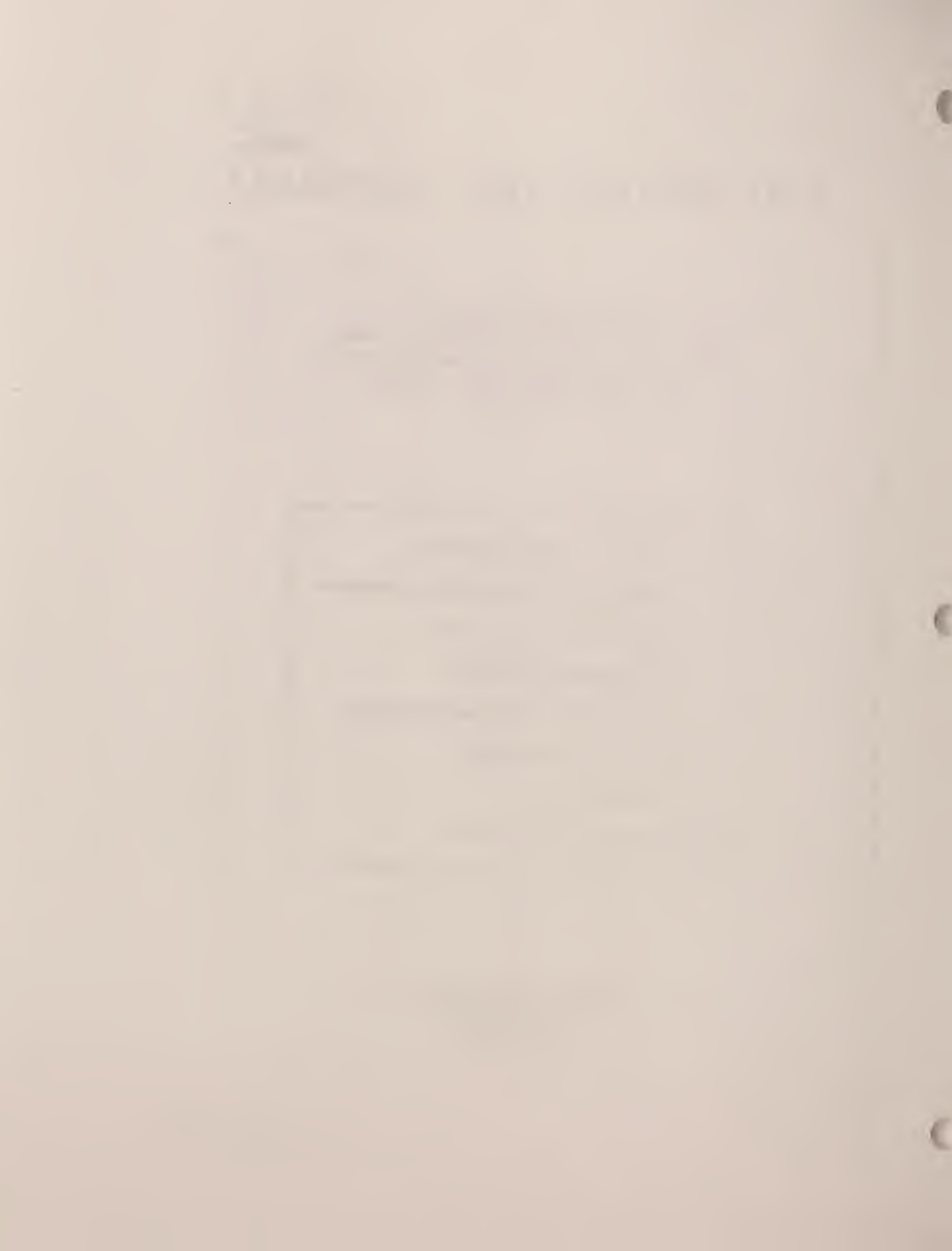
WHY REFORM THE CALENDAR?

Calendar *1937*

A Symposium of Opinion
Prepared for the Special Committee on Calendar
Reform of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of
New York. Revised August, 1935 and
March, 1938

- I. League of Nations Statement
- II. Statements by Various Official Authorities
- III. Chamber of Commerce Views
- IV. Organizational Viewpoints
- V. As Viewed by Trades and Professions
- VI. Scientists and Educators
- VII. Religious Leaders
- VIII. Results of Questionnaires

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**STUDY OUTLINE
OF
CALENDAR REFORM
FOR
WOMEN'S CLUBS**

By MARGARET BECKER KULP

Executive Secretary of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women

- I Introduction**
- II Vignettes of History**
- III Sins of the Calendar**
- IV Plans for Revision**
- V Progress at Home and Abroad**
- VI Looking at the Future**
- VII Suggestions for Programs**
- VIII Calendar Chronology**

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THE WORLD CALENDAR .W6

TWELVE MONTHS AND EQUAL QUARTERS

*...a new calendar
for a new world*

MAN is about to improve his calendar once more.

Did you know that:

The present civil calendar has been in use in the English-speaking countries for less than 200 years, and in some other countries for less than 20 years, but man has been using—and improving—his calendars for nearly 9,000 years!

Now a twentieth-century calendar improvement is at hand. Since the present calendar was adopted, the world's tempo and mood have changed. The face of our world has changed. Our lives, our habits, and our needs, have changed. Civilization is ever devoted to the ideal of progress—to make life simpler and better for all people. To adapt the calendar to that ideal is a logical move for progress.

The calendar reckoned according to the sun is the oldest cultural institution in the world, and as such deserves reverence. But its present arrangement includes several annoying eccentricities that one cannot with reason condone. The new World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, a sturdy young successor, easy to adopt, is ready. It would be folly to ignore any longer the need for a new and improved civil calendar. There is so much to be gained, with so little effort!

What Needs To Be Changed?

The present Gregorian calendar was the first calendar to be constructed in conformance with complete knowledge of the true length of the solar year—the time it takes the earth to complete the four seasons. It took many thousands of years before mankind attained the scientific knowledge necessary to calculate the correct length of

Calendar of

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SHAPLEY,
Massachusetts
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India; Rabbi

20

22

23

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26

28

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32

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#52 -W6

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY c 145 AND CALENDAR REFORM

By C. F. SKINKER

Executive Secretary, American Philosophical Society

The American Philosophical Society, which held its convention in Philadelphia in October, was founded in 1727 for the purpose of "promoting useful knowledge." Its present membership of 500 is selected from among men of the greatest eminence in science, letters and the liberal arts. At its October meeting, it adopted the following resolutions regarding calendar reform:

"RESOLVED, that the American Philosophical Society, having considered the two principal proposals for calendar reform mentioned in the League of Nations report of 1931, hereby expresses its preference for the 12-month plan known as The World Calendar; and

"RESOLVED, that the Society would welcome the adoption of this 12-month plan, provided a substantially unanimous agreement among the civilized peoples of the world is secured in favor of the change."

The considerations which led the Society to these conclusions are briefly summarized in the following report.

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CALENDAR REFORM AND THE RAILROADS

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FROM A RAILROAD VIEWPOINT

By A. J. HILLS

Canadian National Railways, Montreal

TWELVE VERSUS THIRTEEN

By J. WELCH

Railway Treasury Officers Association

RESULT OF QUESTIONNAIRES

By CHARLES CLAYTON WYLIE

Professor, University of Iowa

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

By CHARLES F. WOOD

General Manager, Clark's Cruises

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c127

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- I. Report of Chamber of Commerce of the
State of New York.
 - II. International Chamber of Commerce.
 - III. Legal Aspects, by George Gordon Battle.
 - IV. Trade Aspects, by Jerome S. Schwartz.
 - V. Business Opinions in Brief.
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**A STUDY OF
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FOR
ACTUARIES AND ACCOUNTANTS**

C 177

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*By H. PARKER WILLIS
Professor of Banking, Columbia University*

TIME MEASURES AND THE LAW

By GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

STATISTICAL ADVANTAGES

*By PROF. CLARK WARBURTON
Brookings Institution*

INSURANCE AND THE CALENDAR

*By ARTHUR S. HAMILTON
Editor The Fraternal Monitor ..*

IN GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING

*By HERBERT H. RAPP
U. S. Bureau of Efficiency*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS

*By PROF. M. H. DESLANDRES
International Chamber of Commerce*

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

IN the economic, social and religious fields there is a growing realization of the inadequacy of our present calendar, because of its annoying irregularities and confusing changes. People who must constantly deal with accurate calculations, important engagements and future-looking planning find these things complicated by the use of an exceedingly antiquated calendar.

To the average citizen, accustomed as he is to the familiar Gregorian year, the awkwardness of the irregular and changeable calendar is not always immediately apparent. However, with the development of an industrial age with the resultant increase in social, educational and community activity, and with the closer inter-communication between nations, it becomes increasingly clear that our inconvenient and wandering calendar brings real and unnecessary hardships. There is also a wide demand among churchmen for a fixed date for Easter in a stabilized calendar.

The inequalities of the quarter- and half-year divisions and the annual differences between the weekday arrangement of the same months are matters which call for adjustment. In a world which must guide itself increasingly by accurate comparisons, our present calendar is unnecessarily difficult and inefficient. We find upon investigation that our erratic calendar is the cause of errors which, in sum total, are costly and unnecessary. These errors and inconsistencies of the calendar draw upon man's time, effort, labor and even money, which might be better applied to more worthwhile purposes.

The object of calendar reform is to remove needless complications and to simplify and stabilize our time system, so that it will adequately meet our modern conditions. The reform must respond impartially to the needs of industry, government, agriculture, science, religion, social life, education and all other phases of activity. No part of our human existence is free of the calendar—we are inexorably bound by it.

All this has long been the subject of international conference and study. It is now generally agreed that the most satisfactory and simple plan of revision is that known as The World Calendar. This proposal rearranges the length of the familiar 12 months, equalizes the quarters and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same. Equalization of the quarters is accomplished by giving the first month of every quarter 31 days and each of the remaining two months 30 days. Thus the 12-month year has four months of 31 days and eight months of 30 days. Every month has exactly 26 weekdays; every quarter begins on Sunday and ends with Saturday; and every year begins with Sunday, January 1st. Symmetry, balance, order, and stability are achieved without any difficult transitional changes.

To conform to the necessary 365 days in ordinary years and 366 in leap years, vitally essential if this new calendar is to harmonize with the solar year and its four seasons, The World Calendar adds Year-End Day as an extra Saturday at the end of every year after the completion of the fourth quarter, and Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday in leap years only, after the completed second quarter at the end of June. It is recommended that these days be observed as international holidays.

To put calendar reform into actual operation, it is obvious that some kind of an international agreement must be secured. No single nation can act alone. Through the international agency of the League of Nations, the subject has received extensive and careful study, and in 1931 an international conference was held at which 44 nations were officially represented. From this beginning, a rapidly growing movement has emerged, and it is anticipated that some definite international action will be inaugurated for the adoption of a new calendar by 1939. Should this not be possible, then the next available dates for adoption would be December 31, 1939, or December 31, 1944. These dates (Sundays) would be considered as extra Saturdays in The World Calendar and allow the New Year to begin with Sunday, January 1.

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5 Pamphlets*

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STATISTICAL ERRORS AND CALENDAR REFORM

2167

By DR. H. PLATZER

*Chairman of the German Committee on Calendar Reform, Director-General of the
Statistical Office of the German Government*

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#58

X-CE 73
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- 155

REPORT

on a Calendar Reform Questionnaire Issued to Members
of the
American Statistical Association
by
THE UNITED PRESS

MEMBERS of the American Statistical Association, replying to a questionnaire issued by the United Press, favor calendar reform by a vote of nearly 9 to 1. They urge definite legislative action, looking to the international adoption of a new calendar within five years, by a vote of nearly 8 to 1. They prefer the 12-month equal quarter plan, as compared with the 13-month plan, by about 2½ to 1.

In the 491 replies received by the United Press, prominent statisticians from all parts of the country make a great variety of interesting suggestions and comments. The majority of them believe that the United States government should take action toward calendar reform.

The exact result of the questionnaire is summarized below (totals tabulated by the International Business Machines Corporation):

Question No. 1. Do you believe that the present calendar should be changed?

Yes, 419; No, 48; Non-committal, 24.

Question No. 2. Do you favor definite legislative action looking to an international reform of the calendar within the next five years?

Yes, 396; No, 53; Non-committal, 42.

Question No. 3. Which of the two major plans for calendar reform (the 12-month equal-quarter plan and the 13-month plan) do you prefer?

For the 12-month plan, 294; For the 13-month plan, 117; Neither plan, 19; Non-committal, no answer, and miscellaneous, 61.

Question No. 4. What action, if any, do you think the United States government should take in the matter?

Cooperate or lead in international action, 121; National action by legis-

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• Pamphlets*

#59

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135

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CALENDAR REFORM

Professor H. Parker Willis

Dean John T. Madden

Professor Clark Warburton

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